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## "CIVIL WAR" IN GREECE

Washington, Sept. 27.  
Mr. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Bevin, British Foreign Minister, have been discussing in Paris the present situation in Greece, it was reported in diplomatic quarters in Washington tonight.

It is understood that Mr. Byrnes has expressed his Government's concern over the prevailing conditions in Greece, which have been described as a "virtual civil war."

The State Department is refraining from any public statement on the Greek situation, but it is understood that the American attitude towards the Greek Government and its relations with Greece's northern neighbours. It is understood, however, that a general policy of moral and financial support of the Government is to be pursued, following the results of the recent Greek plebiscite and the American representative's own failure to get approval for a full-scale investigation by the Security Council.

The United States policy is also understood to include the continuation of "silent approval" of the presence of British troops in Greece as long as this is judged necessary for the stabilisation of the country.

It is believed that the United States Government—partly because of the imminent end of UNRRA operations but also because of political considerations—will decide shortly to increase the financial support which she has accorded Greece since the end of the war.—Reuter.

### Turkey Calm

Istanbul, Sept. 27.  
Turkey received calmly the news that British and Greek Government officials had turned the fighting in Greece's northern regions a "small scale civil war."

There was no indication that Turkey was making any moves to meet the situation. The Turkish already are well-established in Thrace, the region north of the Dardanelles bordering Greece. Some sources expressed skepticism that the Greek situation was as bad as described.—Associated Press.

### Speculation

London, Sept. 27.  
The possibility that British troops might again become involved in a Greek civil war was the subject of intense speculation in London today.

Greek Left-Wing quarters here express the view that reports of Greek Army and guerrilla bands in Macedonia have been made public only in order to provide a pretext for British troops to join the conflict.

The British official view is that the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Greek Government alone. The withdrawal of British troops from Greece, it is pointed out, started on September 15 and British forces are stationed in the area where the fighting is taking place.

On the other hand, reports that Britain has decided to withdraw all British troops from Greece as soon as transport is available are incorrect. So far there is no indication when the last British troops will leave Greece but official Greek Army spokesmen continue to affirm that British troops are retained in Greece with the full approval of the Greek Government and no one knows in what circumstances they will finally be evacuated.

The Greek official view, it is reliably believed, is that although the development of fighting in the north into a minor civil war is a matter for considerable anxiety, the Greek Army can gain control of the situation without outside help.—Reuter.

### Albanians

Athens, Sept. 27.  
The Greek Press Ministry says that an Albanian patrol attacked a Greek frontier post in the Konitsa area on Monday. After a short fight the Albanians were repulsed, the announcement said, adding that there were no casualties.—Reuter.

### "Reactionary"

Belgrade, Sept. 27.  
Replying to accusations by the British Foreign Office that the British troops in Greece are "reactionary," the Yugoslav Government has issued a statement.

## FULL LIST OF "DAKOTA" DISASTER FATALITIES

### Official Air Headquarters Statement R.A.F.'s Low Record Of Crashes

An official statement issued through Air Headquarters yesterday stated:

"An immediate inquiry is being held into the Hong Kong air disaster which resulted in the loss of 14 passengers and five members of the crew in an R.A.F. Dakota on scheduled service, which dived into high ground at Kowloon Tong two miles from the R.A.F. Station, Kai Tak at 9.39 a.m. on September 25.

"The aircraft was completely second in which service personnel were involved.

"This is the first crash this year in the R.A.F. scheduled service which has involved civilian passengers and only the

## RIVAL TO GLOOMY DEAN?

Herford, Sept. 27.  
The Archbishop of York told a meeting of officers and men in the British zone today that unless there was a better understanding with the Russians, there was a possibility of war in the distant future.

He added that perhaps Russia intended to become a great imperial power to dominate the rest of the world but it was more likely that she was looking for security.

The United States had come out on top from the war, both economically and as a leading power but even in that country there were strikes and a great sense of panic over the atom bomb.

Speaking of the turmoil in the world today, the Archbishop said that in Palestine the Jews and Arabs hated each other; that Europe was without a future; the United Nations Organisation was not going as well as expected; and in Britain it was a time of great restlessness.—Reuter.

## STRIKE IN SAN SALVADOR

San Salvador, Sept. 27.  
Some businessmen re-opened their doors and transportation resumed as troops patrolled the streets in the midst of the general strike called by students and labour groups here.

The streets are clear of the strikers, who demanded a re-organisation of the Cabinet and the removal of certain police officials. Troops were ordered to resort to drastic measures to preserve order.

Censorship prevented full details from being known outside, but air passengers arriving in Costa Rica said that between 12 and 15 persons were killed and several more wounded during Wednesday's demonstration.—Associated Press.

Wednesday night that reports to this effect were the result of a reactionary Greek press campaign, aimed at diverting responsibility for terror in Greece, which forced the peaceful Greek population to flee from their homes and find refuge in the hills.

"Why are the same disorders reported from Thessaly and Ploponesus—and even Corfu—where surely Yugoslavia could not reach these people to give any such help" this official asked.

Three days ago the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens, he declared, officially denied these charges in a statement to the press.

Allied diplomatic sources in Belgrade said that those reports were circulating in the Yugoslav capital for the first time.

### AIR CRASH

London, Sept. 27.  
The passenger who lost his life in the crash of a privately-owned Halifax off the British coast yesterday was Christian Thomas, British representative of the Argonaut Trading Company, China, who chartered the plane.

The owners of the plane denied that there was more than one passenger on board. They said they had already been in touch by phone with the pilot but were awaiting a full report of the crash.—Associated Press.

## Greek King En Route To Athens

London, Sept. 27.  
King George of the Hellenes left London by air today for Greece.

The King is flying direct to a Greek port where he will be joined by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess who will have been escorted by a destroyer from Alexandria.—Reuter.

### No Coalition

Athens, Sept. 27.  
The Greek capital will be down completely on Saturday morning for the return of King George II from his five years' exile.

The police announced that all permits for carrying arms have been suspended, that permits

### DUKE OF WINDSOR

Paris, Sept. 27.  
The Duke of Windsor plans to visit England next month with the Duchess—the first time since he renounced the Throne to marry the American divorcee, his secretary disclosed here today. The secretary did not reveal whether or not the Duke's change of address will be "permanent."—Associated Press.

lining the route will not be permitted to circulate, that all will be liable to search and that all will be forbidden to watch from rooftops or terraces for a depth of 100 yards.

Stating in Salonika today that he will present the resignation of his Cabinet to King George when he arrives in Athens on Saturday, the Greek Prime Minister, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, added that he excluded the possibility of the formation of a coalition cabinet.

"We must keep within the framework of the March election," he said. "The formation of any Government contrary to the spirit of the March elections would undermine our parliamentary life."—Reuter and Associated Press.

## Paratroopers Sentenced

Singapore, Sept. 27.  
Eight of the British paratroopers tried on charges of mutiny at Muar camp, Kuala Lumpur, have been sentenced to a court-martial to five years imprisonment.

The remaining 24 troopers were sentenced to three years. The findings of the court were announced today. In 12 cases the findings and sentences of the court-martial were not confirmed.

In the remaining 12 cases the findings were confirmed but the sentences were reduced to three years in each case.

## SUDAN STATUS

London, Sept. 27.  
The status of the Sudan, administered under an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, is one of the principal obstacles holding up conclusions of the talks on the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Asam Pasha declared he had advised Mr. Ernest Bevin that the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over the territory now governed by Britain was essential to good relations between the two countries.

As long as Britain acknowledged the necessity for the change in the Sudan's status and that the King of Egypt is recognised as the King of the Sudan, a condominium accord could be arrived at whereby British troops would be able to remain in the territory for a stated period.

Asam Pasha stated that Mr. Bevin emphasized his own and his Government's difficulties in seeking to meet all of Egypt's demands, but did not commit himself.

"Nevertheless, I got the impression that the British Foreign Secretary will seek to meet those demands, to the best of his ability," Asam Pasha stated.—Associated Press.

## Australia Goes To The Polls

Sydney, Sept. 27.  
One of the most hotly contested general elections for many years is expected when Australia goes to the polls tomorrow (Saturday). The voters will be called upon to decide whether the Labour Party, which has been in power for five years and carried the responsibility of war demobilisation and reconversion, is to continue to run the country in peace.

They will also be asked to vote "Yes" or "No" to three questions in the referendum to decide whether the Federal Parliament is to have new powers in relation to three matters:

1. Social Services.
2. Organized marketing of primary products.
3. Terms and conditions of employment in industry.

The election is to fill all twenty-five seats in the House of Representatives and 11 of the 36 seats in the Senate. In the old House, Labour had 49 seats, Liberals 17 and the Country Party 12. In the Senate, Labour has 22 seats, Liberals 11 and Country Party 3. The 17 Senators not due to retire are all Labour men.

Thus, most of the Opposition could hope for if they won all 19 seats vacant would be a majority of one. Labour observers feel certain that the Government would be returned to power with perhaps reduced majority. Some of them think that Labour may lose up to seven seats. Opposition sources name fifteen Labour seats which they are deprecating as likely to change their allegiance.

### "Yes" Or "No"

In the referendum, the Labour and Communist ask the people to vote "Yes" to all three questions. The Country Party and two minor parties urge them to vote "No" to all three. The Liberal Party is taking no official stand and leaving all three questions to individual voters.

If the voters answer "Yes" to the first question—Social Services—the Commonwealth Government will be enabled to provide various allowances which it has been giving for years, but recently doubts have been raised as to whether it was doing so legally. Those who advocate voting "No" to the second question say

that the Government would be forced to stop these allowances. The Labour and Communist Party are in favour of the whole referendum, but the Country Party is in favour of the first question only, and the Liberal Party is in favour of the second question only.

### TRUMAN ON STALIN

Washington, Sept. 27.  
President Truman said that Stalin's statement on world affairs "earlier this week speaks for itself. The President told a news conference that he had no comment to make on what Stalin said.

He also told questioners that he had not yet decided on a new Ambassador to Britain to succeed Mr. Harriman—the newly designated Commerce Secretary succeeding Henry Wallace, who was ousted from the Cabinet after Wallace's attack on Secretary of State James Byrnes' foreign policy.—Associated Press.

## Cabinet Changes?

London, Sept. 27.  
The long-awaited Cabinet changes are now expected to be announced just before Parliament re-assembles on October 8, according to well-informed sources here.

Among the possible changes mentioned are the War Minister, Mr. Jack Lawson, and the Air Minister, Lord Stansgate, both of whom, it is believed, might make way for younger men.

The obvious candidate for the Air Ministry is the present Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, who made a great success of his wartime post as Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Another move forecast is the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, and it is suggested he might become the first to hold the post of new post of Defence Minister, coordinating all three services.—Reuter.

In April, 1943, he went to Siam with the ill-fated T. and H. Force, sent up by the Japanese to reinforce the P.O.W. Units already engaged in construction on the Burma-Siam Railway, a party which endured the most terrible sufferings and privations, and returned to Singapore in 1944 with the loss of nearly 60 per cent of its number.

During this grim period Colonel Wild won the trust and affection of all ranks, and the grudging respect of the Japanese for his work. Never did he hesitate to interfere in any incident where Allied P.O.W.s were being ill-treated, sometimes at the cost of blows and injuries to himself, while his knowledge of the Japanese language in its lighter form and the psychology of the officer and N.C.O. frequently averted tragedy and secured sometimes some improvement in conditions.

After the capitulation of the Japanese in August, 1945, Colonel Wild voluntarily remained in Singapore to commence and carry on these investigations which have led to the arrest and later the trial and punishment of so many of these members of the Imperial Japanese Army and Kampeitai who made life for Allied P.O.W.s. internees and inhabitants of occupied countries alike a new form of hell on earth, and it was he who hoisted again on Fort Canning on the entry of the British forces into Singapore the same Union Jack which he had kept concealed all through captivity.

Commenting on the Soviet proposal in the Security Council that member states of the United Nations should supply information regarding their own forces on foreign territory, Dr. Lemin, official Soviet broadcaster, speaking over Moscow Radio tonight, said their presence on territory of non-enemy states could not be justified by military needs, and they were only hampering post-war reconstruction.

In Indonesia, for instance, about 100,000 British troops are engaged in crushing the national liberation movement of the Indonesian people, who seek independence," he said.

"Large British armed forces are stationed in Egypt, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Palestine and in the countries of the Levant. American troops are stationed on the territory of a whole series of other non-enemy countries, like the Philippines and China," Dr. Lemin added.

The presence of American troops in China has turned into a fiasco that demonstrates the whole international situation. There is no question that the removal of American troops from China would be a great step towards the peace of the Far East.

## SEAC Mourns Death Of Col. Wild

The War Crimes Organisation in S.E.A.C. has sustained a grievous loss by the death of Colonel Cyril Wild, O.B.E., who was killed in the Dakota crash at Kowloon on Wednesday, on his way back to Singapore from Tokyo, where he has been giving evidence as to the treatment of P.O.W. and internees before the International War Crimes Tribunal, trying Tojo and his associates.

Colonel Wild, before the outbreak of war in 1939, had been employed for a number of years by the Asiatic Petroleum Company in Japan where he acquired a first class knowledge of the language.

He joined up and received a commission in the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry and in 1941 was adjutant to one of the battalions stationed at Belfast.

Owing to his fluency in Japanese he was, in the late summer of 1941, posted as Staff Captain H. Q. III Indian Corps which was being assembled for the defence of Malaya.

He served throughout the Malaya campaign where he earned a reputation for devotion to duty and hard work and finished as G.S.O. II with the rank of Major.

He acted as interpreter to Lieutenant-General Percival in the bitter negotiations preceding the capitulation at Singapore and successfully saved the Union Jack flown on Fort Canning from falling into the hands of the Japanese.

In Singapore he worked as camp interpreter at Changi P.O.W. Camp, and later as working party interpreter at River Valley Camp.

### F. and H. Force

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## Palestine Talks May Collapse?

London, Sept. 27.  
An authoritative British source said on Thursday that the Anglo-Arab talks on the future of Palestine might "collapse" within the next fortnight.

He spoke soon after the eight-man special committee appointed by the Lancaster House conference to examine the Arab counter-proposals on Palestine had asked for more time to complete its draft report.

The British source said the collapse of the Palestine talks seemed "imminent" because there was little likelihood that any Jewish representation would be secured unless the Government reversed its decision not to release the detained leaders of the Agency, who, he said, appeared "improbable."

The other "most interested" party to the conference, the Palestine Arabs, he added, were certainly not expected to attend at the present stage.

The informant added: "Even if a compromise between the British proposals and the Arab counter-proposals were reached, the prospect of a settlement would be no nearer unless the Palestinians or the Arabs were willing to accept it."

The Jewish Agency Executive will meet on Sunday to hear a full report of the Inner Zionist Council's discussion from Dr. Berl Locker, London emissary who flew to Jerusalem to attend the Council debate. Locker is leaving the Holy Land by air on Saturday.—Associated Press.

## CALCUTTA DEATH TOLL

Calcutta, Sept. 27.  
The total toll of Hindu-Muslim incidents in Calcutta today is seven dead and 22 in hospital with injuries, while according to unofficial reports 13 others received slight injuries.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, has appealed to Hindus and Muslims "in the name of all that is holy" to stop the civil assaults, stabbings and communal troubles.

He states that the police and military have been ordered to shoot, irrespective of community, and the Government will start imposing heavy fines on localities if these happenings continue.—Reuter.

Agra, Lucknow, Sept. 27.  
Seven persons are reported to have been killed and 100 injured in a communal clash at Agra, about 150 miles from here on Wednesday. The police opened fire to quell the disturbance.—Reuter.

### THE WEATHER

General Situation:—A moderate anti-cyclone covers China. Pressure is also high to the east of Japan and over Borneo. A deep depression is moving across the State of Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from it to the Eastern Sea. Pressure is low over Sumatra and the east of the Philippines.

Today's forecast:—Moderate north and north-east winds, freshening, partly cloudy and rather cool. Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 35.6 deg. Minimum: 26 deg. Rainfall: Nil. Sunshine: 10.6 hours. Max. Rb. Humidity: 69 per cent.

London, Sept. 27.  
Britain is to spend £20,000,000 to build and equip a new search station during the next three years, it was announced today.

## Painting Exhibit By Service Artists

(By "Paul Pry")

Three young Service artists are at present showing a selection of their recent work at the Chinese Art Gallery in Des Voeux Road. It is an amazing display, for although two of the three are still students, all three are already near being in the front ranks of modern art while at least one of them shows every sign of joining the upper hierarchy in a few years' time.

One day, Hong Kong will have reason to be proud of having had the privilege of seeing their works at such an early stage in their careers.

Anyone who goes to the exhibition expecting to see one of the lines of those held here in the past is in for a cold-shower-like shock. The visitor will be astonished—but if he pauses to study the paintings for a few minutes, he will also start to think and the more he thinks and studies, the more impressed he will be. These are modern artists, who have something to say and who (the Chinese school of thought to the contrary) do not use the old stereotyped forms as a medium of communication.

### Colin Allen

The principal exhibitor is Colin Allen, Cardiff art student and at present a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery. He has more works on display than the other two combined and is also the most startling—though I hasten to add that he is by no means puzzling, a fault common to modern artists of lesser calibre who paint as they do for "effect" only and with an eye on sales to pseudo-connoisseurs attracted by the bizarre, other than the thoughtful. Allen's approach to his subject may be individual but his individuality is the result of thought, emotion and feeling—he is an individual. His "Madonna and Child" is an excellent example.

Then there is Geoffrey Good-year, commercial artist and Sergeant R.A.F. His themes may be traditional—but his treatment of them is definitely not. His style is varied, while his line-work and colour schemes, in their simplicity, give more than a broad hint of his vocation.

Finally, there is Claude Harrison, another Sergeant of the R.A.F. all three are instructors at the Forces Education Centre, by the way, and an art student

from Liverpool. Two of the largest exhibits are his—*"L'Après Midi d'un Faune"* and *"Self-Portrait"*. The latter is most amusing—though whether his relatives would call it a true portrait is another matter!

### High Calibre

Two further points of interest about the exhibition as a whole. In the first place, the artists have relied on quality of output and the three of them together exhibit fewer works than many a lesser painter has put on display in Hong Kong.

The other point is that although all paintings are for sale, the prices are definitely pre-inflation. Some of the paintings for which they ask a mere \$20 or \$40 are far superior to products of lesser calibre recently offered, and sold, to the public for \$250 to \$500.

It is a provocative, intense exhibition. It is also one of very high calibre—so high that one has no hesitation in saying it is the finest the Colony has ever had. Hong Kong has a lot of things to be thankful to the Services for—one of the most permanent may well be the impact for this exhibition on local art-lovers and artists alike. It remains open till Sept. 29.

### CLASSICAL MUSIC

The following is the programme for tomorrow's concert of classical music at the Catholic Centre, King's Building, at 3.30 p.m.

1. Clair de Lune (Debussy)
2. Orchestre Without Words, in D (Mendelssohn), Cello;
3. Grant, O Lord ("Ficaro", Mozart) Soprano;
4. Grande Valse Brillante (Chopin) Piano;
5. The Forging of the Sword ("Siegfried", Wagner) Tenor;
6. The Origin of Design (Handel) Orchestra;
7. Les Sylphides (Chopin) Orchestra;
8. Concerto in A Minor (Grieg), Piano and Orchestra.

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## NOTICE

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Local subscription: \$6.50 per month, for both papers.

# SPECTATOR SAID TO HAVE INTERFERED WITH WITNESS

## Unusual Incidents During High Treason Hearing

The committal proceedings against Wong Fuk Chau, charged with High Treason, were enlivened yesterday by two incidents in Mr. F. X. d'Almada's Court at the Central Magistracy.

Shortly after the morning's hearing had commenced and just as a Crown witness had left the box, a Chinese rushed into Court and entered the witness box waving a Chinese document.

The man gave his name as Yuen Chau Ming of the Sam Kwong Knitting Factory, 374 Castle Peak Road, and said that he had been sent to say that the accused was "a good man." A short adjournment was ordered and after the man had been questioned outside the Courtroom, he was told to leave the Court premises.

The second incident occurred when a Chinese spectator was accused of having interfered with a Crown witness on Thursday.

The man, Fung Kwai Yuen, was brought before Mr. d'Almada and an order for his detention in Police custody made. The Crown witness who accused Fung also claimed that on Thursday last, he was taking tea in Mongkok, he was approached by an unknown Chinese and warned that if he gave evidence, he would meet with a sad end.

Mr. R. S. Smith is appearing on behalf of the Crown. Accused, who is charged with High Treason by adhering to the King's enemies and faces nine charges, was not legally represented.

Chung Kan declared that he knew accused was a member of the Kempeitai. Accused carried a gun during the occupation and a witness was beaten by him for taking some liberties. Witness was beaten with a wooden pole on which there was barbed wire. The day after he was beaten, witness was ordered to go to accused's house and kneel before him. Many of the villagers had to sign a guarantee that witness would not take any more liberties.

Lau Chun stated that he knew accused worked for the Japanese during the occupation as a detective. Accused carried a gun.

Lau Hung Yau, scrap metal dealer, testified that accused was keeping company with the Japanese. Wong Kwai Man, the Elder of witness' village, was captured by robbers. His place was taken by Lau Sei Ching, who held office for a week. The Japanese appointed accused as Elder. Three months later Chinese detectives arrived and reported to accused.

In September 1942, at Kempeitai Headquarters, witness saw a young man being tortured by the Japanese and accused took part in the torture. The man was later sent to house No. 16, which was used as a Prison. A few days later, witness saw some men leaving the prison. They were taken to the hill for execution.

In the autumn of 1942, news came to the village concerning British internees who had escaped. A party of Japanese and Chinese came to the village to search for them and martial law was declared.

### Search For Britons.

Tang Ngai a fisherman, stated that a party of Japanese and detectives came to Lo Fau Mountain to search for Britons who had escaped. Among the Chinese was accused, who was in charge of the Chinese and did the questioning. The villagers denied all knowledge of the escapees. After searching the huts the party left without finding anyone. About two months later, witness again saw accused with two Japanese. They came to search junks. Witness did not see the British soldiers, but knew of their presence.

Tang Tin, fisherman, said that three Britons and three Chinese came to his village at Lo Fau Mountain. Witness was informed that the three Britons were Artillerymen. Witness took them to Macao, where he took them to the British Consul. After returning from Macao, witness stayed at his village for two days and then left for Nam Tau because four Japanese and two Chinese came to make enquiries.

Chan Fung Sang, fisherman, said that towards the end of 1942, three Britons, two Portuguese and a Chinese came to his village. The Chinese acted as interpreter. The Britons were Artillerymen and asked to be taken to Macao. Witness gave them shelter in his hut that night and the next day he took them to Macao in his junk.

So Kau, a fisher boy, stated that in the autumn of 1942 some Britons came to his shop.

They asked for a boat to take them to Macao and witness arranged this. Witness requested a friend to supply them with food. The next morning, witness saw them sail to Macao. Just after the junk had sailed, a party of Japanese came to the village. The Japanese looked round then left.

George Phillips Gregg, 53, seaman, who a week ago was committed to the House of Detention pending his signing ship's papers again after appearing before the Magistrate at Kowloon Court on a charge of stealing away at Singapore, was admitted to a further week at the House of Detention when he appeared before the Magistrate yesterday.

## Lingnan's Fall Term

The Fall term of Lingnan University has opened with the registration of 886 students, which is highest in the annals of the university.

The new students begin their college life with the "New Students Training Week," during which they have to attend lectures given by administrators and deans to make them acquainted with the history, curriculum and regulations of the university. They are also taught to sing the college songs and how to make use of the various facilities which the university provide.

The increase in the number of students and staff necessitates an improvement and enlargement of means of communication with the city and the water and electric supply. A new motor launch, larger than the present one, will be added to the ferry service soon. Many houses and dormitories were repaired during the summer vacation to accommodate the new staff and students.

New appointments to the teaching staff include Prof. K. Yung, Prof. M. K. Kwai, Prof. Y. Seto, Dr. C. T. Tam, Dr. K. W. Lee, Prof. S. K. Pang, Messrs. Knecht, J. W. Poole, F. H. Leung, K. I. Chou, and Miss P. Chang. Former professors who have returned or are on the way are Prof. H. C. Brownell, Dr. S. T. Chun, Dr. S. M. Lum, Prof. K. Y. Hu, Dr. P. C. Feng, Dr. C. L. Kao and Mrs. K. C. Mark. Prof. Robertson of the Hong Kong University will come to Lingnan once every two weeks to lecture on Contemporary Economic Thought.

### Gone Abroad

Several members of the teaching staff have gone to the United States and England for further studies. They are Messrs. W. L. Lee, K. W. So, Raymond Huang, Dr. H. W. Chan, Dr. (Miss) F. Y. Chiu and Miss Wu Yi. Mr. Raymond Huang is one of the eleven Hong Kong scholarship students while Mr. K. W. So won a U.S. State Department fellowship. Mr. Seto Wai left earlier for the United States on behalf of the Alumni Endowment Fund. Dr. (Miss) Gower departed for the United States to get married.

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo visited the campus on Sept. 7 and participated in the Board of Directors meeting on the 8th. He was warmly welcomed by the university administration and at a dinner given in his honour, President Lee expressed the university's gratitude for his recent effort with Bishop Hall in raising funds for the university.

## In Brief

The armed robbery carried out by four men on the Standard Watch Shop at 316, Nathan Road, on the morning of Sept. 4 had a sequel at Kowloon Court yesterday when Fung Yee, 38, unemployed, appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer on committal proceedings.

The trial of two brothers, Ip Kau and Ip San, and Wong Chuen for the murder of Wong Chun at Sha Tin on July 13 was further adjourned to this morning by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday following hearing of further evidence presented by the Crown.

Evidence was given that accused was stopped by an unknown British soldier when he was leaving the shop and after the proprietor, Wong Pun, began blowing a police whistle. It was charged that Fung, with others not in custody, robbed the shop of 77 wrist watches, 37 of these being allegedly recovered from him when he was arrested.

George Phillips Gregg, 53, seaman, who a week ago was committed to the House of Detention pending his signing ship's papers again after appearing before the Magistrate at Kowloon Court on a charge of stealing away at Singapore, was admitted to a further week at the House of Detention when he appeared before the Magistrate yesterday.

## Wong Kuen Gets Six Years

Found guilty on five of seven charges of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy, Wong Kuen was sentenced to six years' hard labour by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The jury retired for 30 minutes and strongly recommended leniency.

Sentencing accused, His Lordship said: "The jury have recommended you for leniency. On the other hand, I must not forget that four persons had previously received tortures at the hands of the Japanese and if it were not for the war ending they would have suffered more severely."

"I realise that times were difficult but that did not justify you turning against us and assisting the enemy, especially as it was against your own country."

Wong was sentenced to six years on the first count and 18 months each on the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh charges, the sentences being concurrent. He was found not guilty on the second count, of giving information to the Japanese leading to the arrest of Ip Tin-shung, and on the third count, assisting the Japanese in the arrest of Ip, his two sons and a friend.

The five charges on which accused was found guilty were that he served the Japanese Gendarmes with duties of counter-espionage, and that he had persuaded each of the four arrested persons separately to confess.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by Sub-Prosecutor Terrett, of the Special Branch conducted the Crown's case. Wong was not legally represented.

The jury were Messrs. B. A. Gellman (foreman), A. M. Des Ramos, A. F. Noronha, A. Nolasco, C. E. Tavares, F. Gross and M. A. Braga.

In September 1942 a party of Japanese and Chinese, including accused, came to this house and arrested his father, who was accused of being a Chungking spy. When his father denied the charge, accused gave orders to the Chinese detectives present to strike him and they did so. In November 1943 witness found his father lying by the roadside in a very weak condition and unable to walk. His father died two days after returning home, but before dying, had said that his condition was due to accused, who ordered that he be beaten and given electric shocks.

Mr. Smith told the Court that one of the Crown witnesses, Tang Tak Mui, who saw her husband being executed, was unable to attend Court. The Crown was satisfied that this witness was unable to attend for good reasons.

After evidence as to arrest, charging and identification of accused had been given, accused was committed to stand trial at the October Sessions.

## More Shop-Keepers Summoned

Another batch of shop-keepers was summoned before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for breaches of the price control regulations.

In the case against Mr. Koo Shing-cheung, of the Shui Hing Company, No. 107-101, Des Voeux Road Central, Mr. M. A. da Silva appeared on behalf of the defence.

Koo was summoned for selling half a pound of coconut candy at \$3.00, the official price being \$2.50 a pound.

Mr. Silva said that the sweets came from a bottle which were old stock. The fact that he was a new employee and did not know that the sweets were not for sale.

Accused was cautioned. Sze To Kin, of the Lai Heung Store, No. 109, Des Voeux Road West, was fined \$400 for selling a tin of Gold Flake cigarettes for \$3.50, the controlled price being \$2.00. He was also fined another \$50 for failing to affix the price.

Wong Shue-kung, of the Union Company, No. 401, Causeway Road Central, was fined \$200 for selling a tin of Gold Flake cigarettes for \$3.50, the controlled price being \$2.00.

Cheung Yue-tung, of the Foot Cheung Tai Store, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$350 for selling a packet of Kingstons cigarettes at \$2.50, the controlled price being 20 cents, and a bar of Altifrat chocolate at \$1.20, the official price being 70 cents.

Yung Pui-yee, of the Wing Hing Company, No. 62, Johnston Road, was fined \$200 for selling a Dr. West's tooth brush at \$3.20, the controlled price being \$2.50.

### Cornstarch

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## Readers' Letters

### Civil Servants

Sir,—It is amazing to note that for months in succession, there have been lots of civil servants taking resignation from their services, regardless of grades and departments. What has made them so despairing as to give up their beloved posts so long they have cherished? Indeed, they have found themselves like those who have been cheated and that their years of services can afford them no better in the way of emolument to upkeep their families than a fresh start in business concerns outside. They have been haunted with disappointment to see Government shutting its eyes to realities and so incapable to do them justice they are entitled to, while it has been, in fact, looked upon by the whole community as an example of such. Like nerves to a brain, they had, time and again, submitted their views of their plight through proper channels for appropriate measures of relief but have been ignored as though these are their faults. No doubt, Government has done certain improvements to strikers, but has failed to appreciate the distinct loyalty and forbearance of those who do not partake that course for fear of creating indirection to Government's revenue and remain steadfast in their position to await the outcome of justice in answer to their earnest and upright appeal.

Government should know by this time that its faithful servants are the same friends in the war just fought and that they are leading a life of slavery similar to that of the British soldiers in the Lisbon Maru case despite the sincere intentions of some local prominent people to abolish the evil of racial discrimination and to promote tranquillity among nationals. Indeed, the meagre pay has been for them the constant source of trouble, sorrow and suffering; the symbol of injustice and yet racial discrimination. At normal times, instead of rehabilitation, they are struggling with accumulating debts, including the practice of pawn-broking, all these forms of degradation and ruin they use to maintain their families together with their honest earnings. Then, how can they expect to confront the rainy days that happen to come? Though they manage their best to carry out works and plans set by Government in their offices with their under-nourished souls, their minds are always wandering in the hope of some end meet. They like someone sunk heavily at a loss and deaths find them sure with eyes unclosed! The mysterious delayed action of Russia in settling international affairs that ought to be done in time has caused the world unending trouble and troubles hatred. Is this the policy worthy for us to be following?

A man with wounds all over his body cannot be expected to work wonders so to achieve the real end of harmony towards self-government. For one, stress the need that the living conditions of the civil servants should be looked with equal importance.

### TO SUBDUED MAN BY VIRTUE.

### Even A Whale Will Turn

Sir,—I was much interested to read an article entitled "Ex-Fleet Air Arm Types Hunt Whales," in the Thursday issue of your paper. A paragraph which immediately caught my eye read, "The 32,000-ton factory ship which will go on its trails from a Belfast yard shortly will be a depot ship for 12 whales, all equipped with automatic harpoon guns."

I am straightway reminded of my great, great, grandfather, "Harpoon" Hardkirk, who sailed on the famous hunts for Moby Dick. He records "Moby Dick" as being the first whale to account the maxim that attack is the best form of defence, and describes in gory detail the port quarter attack by Moby Dick which nearly removed the leg of the boatman, who at the time was seeking his corn in the warm salt water.

Moby Dick, after this first victory, retired to The Joring Straits and there set up an advanced Battle-training School for Junior Whales, Second Class, and also founded a Weapons Research School at a secret location somewhere off the Statue of Liberty.

Good work must have been done at the Research Depot, for six years later my great-great-grandfather made a note in the Family Diary that he had been attacked by an extraordinary whale whilst keeping in practice by harpooning sorts off the Isle of Wight. This amazing mammal apparently collected all the harpoons as they were hurled, or "fired," and then launched a mortar-like attack on Hardkirk by the simple expedient of swallowing the harpoons and launching them in a high-trajectory arc through his water-suit. This naturally enraged Hardkirk, who leaped into his cockpit and gave immediate chase.

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### INDIA FIRST TASK

It would probably be wrong to suppose from Pandit Nehru's address in New Delhi on the foreign service, which the new interim government proposes to establish, that attention is being concentrated in the wrong direction. The new era in Indian Government has not begun auspiciously. There have been grave communal disturbances with heavy loss of life, and there are no indications yet of any important relaxation of tension. It might be suggested, therefore, that before India worries about Palestine, Iran, Indonesia, China, Siam and Indo-China, about whether or not South Africa may be permitted to incorporate South-West Africa in the Union, about the emancipation of so-called subject peoples, that India's own house be put in order. The Congress Party Ministry, about which there are many unsatisfactory features owing to the refusal of the Muslims to participate, has the goodwill of the British people in the tremendous task it has undertaken. But because of its magnitude, it will demand the undivided energies of Pandit Nehru and his colleagues. The Nehru interim government can best justify an "historic experiment" in the transfer of power by proving itself capable of establishing order, of finding a solution to the vast economic problems that face India as the aftermath of war and, above all, of governing with such even-handed justice as will dispel the black cloud of mistrust with which the minority communities regard the accession to power of a Hindu Executive.

For success in all these directions a change of mind and heart is essential. For a quarter of a century the men who now hold the reins of office have preached contempt of law and order. The majority of them have purposely denied themselves the opportunities of learning administration that were open to them. They have now to rely on the loyalty of police forces that have been a main target of their anti-government propaganda, and of an army whose outstanding achievements in the war have earned little but their abuse. In the administrative field they have to restore the efficiency of public services, whose authority they have done much to weaken. They have to plan a better life for a population that by its growth threatens to outrun the means of subsistence, and lives at this moment under the threat of famine. A party that for a quarter of a century has preached and practised opposition to government has now to learn to rule. Some measure of British responsibility remains. The new Government works under the existing Constitution and then reticently recognises the authority of Parliament. Until a new Constitution has been framed by Indians and has received assent at Westminster India will not have full independence, so stressed by the Cabinet Mission. But the freedom of action conceded to the new Ministers leaves them in the position of architects of the immediate future. Almost the first of their obligations is to bring into existence the body that will evolve the new Constitution. Only by compromise and conciliation will it be possible to secure the willing co-operation of the minority communities in that work. Without that co-operation we shall be witnessing not the dawn of a new era but anarchy.

### GAG RULE

Paris, Sept. 27.  
The peace conference voted without discussion at a special general session: to impose a "gag rule" on itself in order to speed completion by October 15 its task of writing the peace treaties.  
The session was opened by the surprise Greek withdrawal of demands against Albania followed by bitter comments from the Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinski.

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# The Colonel: Portrait Of A Rare Character

By JOHN MOORE

It was not hunting that I encountered again that roguish, gnomish, remarkable man whom I first saw through the Tudor House window when I was a child; "the Colonel" whom I had since discovered lived at Brenham, where he had a small farm. "Encountered" is the right word; for Jerry had put me on a horse which was too fresh for me, and it was running away with me down a steep lane on Brenham Hill when I met the Colonel coming up on foot. I did the best I could to avoid him, but the horse was going too fast; the sharp toe of my hunting-boot caught him right in the midriff and he collapsed with a loud grunt on the ground.

An soon as I had stopped the obstreperous horse I rode back to apologize. The Colonel had picked himself up, and if you can imagine an infuriated gnomish you will understand how truly formidable he looked. I approached him timidly and penitently, hat in hand. He was making a loud spluttering noise which was not recognisable as speech. His long walrus moustaches bristled; his little blue eyes were peeping out of his head; his face was purple, bright purple as a Victorian plum, and yet it had also a sort of pallor of rage which was rather like the bloom on a plum. "I'm most awfully sorry—" I began; but that was as far as I got. If I was timid, my horse was thoroughly scared. It took one look at the Colonel, flexed its ears, and shied; then, seizing the bit between its teeth, it spun round in the lane and galloped back madly down the hill.

### Meeting In The Bar

A few days afterwards I met the Colonel again in the Swan bar. It was just before noon. The bar was empty and I settled myself in a chair in the corner with a pint of beer and "The Times" which happened to be lying on one of the tables. A moment later the Colonel entered. He took off his battered deer-stalker, hung it up on a peg behind the door, and advanced towards the bar. He caught sight of me, his bright blue eyes stared angrily; he took three purposeful steps in my direction. "Sir," he said, "are you aware that you are sitting in my seat?"

I hastily apologized—he was really a very terrifying old gentleman—and moved to a neighbouring chair. He grunted, ordered a whisky, and sat down. I thought I would placate him, and show deference to his grizzled hairs. I folded up "The Times."

"Would you care to read the paper, sir?" I said. He glared at me. His moustache twitched. He looked as if he were about to spring as if he would leap over table, chairs, whisky and all to assault me.

"It is for that purpose, sir," he said in a dreadful voice. "That I order it to be delivered here every morning."

duck-shooting together in the evenings. The old man was bent and badly crippled with arthritis; his joints were as knobby as the roots of a tree. But this did not prevent him from standing waist-deep in icy water waiting for the evening flight. He was sixty-five, and it was a wonder he had survived so long; for he spent much of his time in the water, duck-shooting in the winter, and at all seasons pottering about on his wet and marshy farm.

The rest of the time he spent in the Swan: "water outside, my boy, and whisky inside." I have seen him crawl along a ditch venturing a toe, stalking a flock of geese, when the ditch was half full of water so that at times he was nearly submerged. I began to look upon him as a kind of water-creature; a river-god. It was wonderful to see him coming up out of the flooded meadows on a moonlight after duck-shooting, crutching his way through the cat ice, amorphous in his waders and loose-fitting jacket, deer-stalker hat pulled down over his eyes. Thus must the Old Man of the Sea look when he comes ashore.

### Geese His Ruling Passion

Geese were the ruling passion of his life. He would suffer any hardship, endure the utmost privation, for the chance of a shot at the greylags, white-fronts, and pick-fleets which came to our meadows in great flocks during the late winter. When he had located a flock he would sit down and seriously plan a campaign against it. "You've got to think like a goose," he would say, and see my smile; his face would crumple away into that marvellous grin, and he'd say: "Well, perhaps I do, perhaps I do."

If there was snow on the ground he would wear his sister's nightdress for camouflage, covering his hat with a white handkerchief. Out of the whiteness his red face glowed and burned like a sun rising through the mist on the river. He was—even at sixty-five—the best naturalist, and incomparably the best fisherman. Yet his fishing tackle was almost as primitive as a schoolboy's. His greenheart fly-rod, which must have been as old as himself, had a link in the middle joint and two kinks in the top joint; it was nearly as crooked as an apple-bough, or its owner's legs. But in his hands it was a magic wand with which he would conjure up fishes when nobody else could catch any.

In the little brook which ran through his farm, a mere runnel overgrown with reeds, bushes, and willows, he discovered a few trout where lesser men would have found only bull-heads, gudgeons and eels. He caught two or three every season in the mayfly time, using only the top joint of his rod and dabbling a fly between the branches. The biggest was two and a half pounds, and we got it out from between the roots of a great willow. I swear that no other man could have landed it in such circumstances.

### Original Fisherman

The Colonel didn't mind what he fished for so long as it swam, what he hunted so long as it ran, nor what he shot so long as it could fly. There were eels in his brook as well as trout, and it was his custom to fish for them on Sunday afternoons, an otherwise barren time when there was no hunting and no shooting and the pub was shut.

His method of fishing was original (for the Colonel was nothing if not experimental in his approach to every kind of sport). He used no less than eight cheap cane rods, which he distributed at intervals along the bank. His lines were baited with lob-worms. To each rod-point he fixed a small bell, such as might hang round the neck of a cat. He sat down in the middle of the line of rods, smoked his pipe, and took an occasional swig out of his flask of whisky. Whenever the thud-like of a bell called him from his pleasant occupation, he stroled leisurely to the appropriate rod and landed his eel. He said that the bells, besides being useful, made the eels believe that the Colonel was coming to feed them.

By which eel-fishing generally lacked. Having caught his basketful of eels, and eaten them for supper, the Colonel nailed up their skins on his barn door and when they were thoroughly cured he oiled them and cut them into narrow strips and used them for bootlaces. I still possess a pair; and they are stronger and more supple than any other leathers I have ever seen.

The Colonel loathed and detested rats. For all other animals, birds, and fish he had the queer sort of paradoxical friendly feeling that men have for the creatures they persecute. But rats he abominated. He used to sit for hours with his 22 rifle, scornful and purposeful, waiting for the chance of a snap shot at a rat in the dusk. He rigged up in the rat-runs the most ingenious little springs or contrivances with nooses lightly pegged to the ground; and again he would sit for hours in the hope of actually seeing a rat as it came to the bait. On rare occasions when it occurred, he gave him the most exquisite delight by the straightening twig, wriggling and kicking and swinging in the wind, like a high-windman upon the globe.

### Rat Obsession

In his last days rats obsessed him; and he wrote to me a short time before he died a post card in which occurred the phrase, twice underlined: "Rats are getting at my walrus-musts." But whether these were real rats or creatures of his fantasy I do not know.

He, with infinite care and wonderful cunning would set his springs for "rats and mice and such small deer" had once been a famous hunter of big game. In his days of glory he had hunted on shikar never left him; he always noticed footprints, for example, and he was more than a match for any of our local and amateurish sportsmen. I have been wandering with him on his farm when he has picked up and pocketed an unfamiliar cartridge case. "That belongs to our friend Mr. Sparrow," that night in the Swan he handed it back to the wretched Sparrow. "I think, sir, that you left this in my ten-acre meadow last Saturday. Sparrow never poached the Colonel's land again."

One day I was driving with him in his rackety old car—when he drove with fierce and murderous recklessness—when we came across three enormous turkeys on the road. They were simply incalculable; they were super coypus. I was astonished and filled with wonder; but the Colonel, swerving to avoid them, was scarcely moved. "Hm...elephant," he said; and sure enough just round the bend of the road we came upon a grunting circus.

He was eccentric, pugnacious, and often rude; but everybody liked him, and I loved him as if he were my father. I have never met anybody like him, and I don't suppose I ever shall. Mr. Benjamin, who was a great fancier of spaniels, expressed what we all felt when he said to me, long after the Colonel's death: "It's like this, John; it's the same with men and dogs. You can look back upon your hundreds there's one stands out. There's one which makes all the others seem not to matter. I've had one dog like that, it was a black cocker called Sweep, and I'd give twenty pounds just to see one Sunday afternoon walk with Sweep at my heels. And I've known one man like that, out of all the thousands I've met, and I'd give a hundred pounds just to buy him a drink again and see him sitting there in his old chair."

### Indomitable Figure

It would be worth it to see him come hobbling through the door into the Swan bar promptly at six on a winter's night, dripping wet, kelpie-like, amorphous, a couple of mairaid bulging out of his "poacher's pockets," degustator over his eyes, his peels off his waders with grunts and curses, damning his joints. He says, "It's going to freeze sharpish," and you know that it will freeze sharpish, because he is never wrong about the weather; he feels it in his bones, he sniffs it with his nostrils, he is one with the wind and the rain, and the frost and the sun, he is protean. "It's blasting lapdock already," he says; for he has his own weather gauge, and he never says a word about it.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I made a mistake tellin' them employment people I served happily aboard a submarine!"

## From Peace To War

Until my recent trip to the United States, I had supposed that the American conversion of industry from war to peace was at least eighteen months ahead of that of Britain. However, what I saw and heard while I was there makes me think that this gap is far smaller.

American war industry, having nothing to fear from air attack, was planned on a gigantic scale which, of necessity, makes its reconversion to peacetime production a difficult and complicated undertaking. And in many cases, the war factories are unsuitable for peacetime production.

In Britain, on the other hand, the necessity for the dispersal of wartime industry resulted in a diversity and flexibility which now is proving advantageous.

Secondly, American production has been severely held back by large-scale strikes which have paralyzed one industry after another. The steel strike, and now the coal strike, have affected output in scores of other industries.

What the whole world needs at this moment is production. One would have expected that the United States, with its immense industrial capacity, would have gone decisively ahead. It is, therefore, disappointing to find that much of American industry is turning over at only about half speed.

I was particularly struck with this when I visited Detroit. I had last been there in 1942, when it was a great arsenal of democracy and was pouring out a huge flood of tanks and aircraft. One had only to see the production figures then to know that the victory of the Allies was certain.

### Ford Costs

Today, it is a very different story. Benson Ford, who showed me around the Ford factory, told me that automobile production is only at half of capacity. At the present price figures, set by the Government, the Ford company is losing \$180 on every Ford car.

He sits down in his familiar chair and takes a long drink and stretches his legs; and you can hear his knee-joints crackling. You can see him wince; but however sharp the pain he will not confess it. He is indomitable, and he finds something funny even in his own infirmity. His wonderful old face disintegrates into the morose lines of a man who has seen too much of life.

produced, and \$1,000 on every Lincoln. Even if they could get their production up to 100 per cent, they would still not be making a profit.

Though it is, in one sense, encouraging to an Englishman to discover that American industry has not got the immense lead one had supposed, it is disappointing from the world point of view. Certainly, for the next three or four years, there will be a sellers' market, and everything that can be produced anywhere will find an immediate sale. The world has desperate need of every form of consumer goods, and only large-scale production can ultimately check the inflationary tendencies which are widespread today. If American industry were free from strikes, even for six months, the flow of goods that would be produced would not only satisfy the home market but provide an abundant surplus for export.

## Must Meet The Issue

Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 26.  
Under-Secretary of War, Kenneth C. Royall declared today that full production by the United States would inevitably tend to promote better relations with other nations through increasing foreign trade and thus helping to preserve peace.

In a speech delivered before the Marine and Ship-Builders' Union Royall said the American position in the world today is more dependent upon its record of achievement than at any other previous time.

Full production can help preserve peace, Royall said, because other nations will know that if an emergency arises, "we can again send the planes and the guns and the bombs which will meet any aggressive effort that can be put forward against us."

The Secretary said the United States must meet the issue of totalitarianism within this country by democratic methods and must not, in peacetime, "use the policy of tyranny which we condemn in other nations."

### Congressmen Not Naive

Moscow, Sept. 26.  
"Pravda" said today that the six American Congressmen who made a report recently on conditions in the Orient, "left Washington undoubtedly with a definite task—to oppose the facts of American militarism with fiction about 'Russian threats'."

(Six Congressmen returned recently from a six weeks inspection trip and said in Washington last Thursday that the United States must strengthen its military and political position in the Pacific. They urged the building of a strong ring of defence within striking distance of Russia.)

"Pravda" said it might be supposed that the Congressmen had become victims of American militarists who impressed their "unofficial" listeners with obvious nonsense and rot with obvious provocative aim. This is unfounded, the article said, because the Congressmen had seen the facts of the situation in the Orient.







